

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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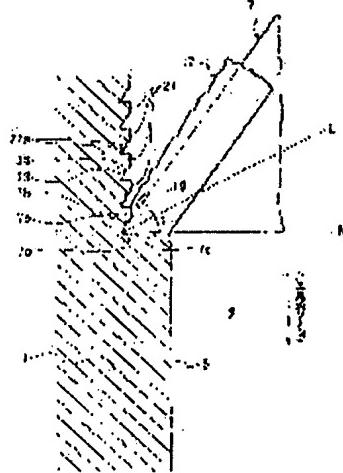
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## (54) ROUGHENING METHOD, CUTTING TOOL AND CYLINDRICAL MEMBER

### (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve adhering force of another member on a surface of a cylindrical member cut in a screw shape and roughened.

SOLUTION: A cylinder bore part 3 is roughened by rotating and moving a cutting tool 7 so as to move the cutting tool 7 along its circumferential direction while delivering the cutting tool 7 in its axial direction and cutting a cylinder bore inner surface 5 in the screw shape. A cutting blade 7a of the cutting tool 7 has a horizontal surface 7c to match a normal M of the cylinder bore inner surface 5 and an inclined surface 7b positioned on the rear side in the tool delivering direction, and a shape of a trough part 23 between crest parts 19, 19 of a screw shape part is machined so that a central line L of an angle θ made by flanks 23a on both sides comes to be in a state inclined against the normal M direction of the cylinder bore inner surface 5.



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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [Field of the Invention]

##### [0001]

Sending a cutting tool in that direction of an axis relatively to a cylindrical member, this invention moves a cutting tool relatively along with that circumferential direction, and surface roughening is carried out and it relates to the cutting tool used for the surface roughening processing approach which carries out cutting of the front face of a cylindrical member to the letter of \*\*\*\*, and carries out surface roughening to it, and this surface roughening processing approach, and a cylindrical member with the adhesion function to other ingredients.

#### [Background of the Invention]

##### [0002]

In case a sprayed coating is formed in weight reduction and exhaust air processing correspondence of car motor to the cylinder bore inside of an effective liner loess aluminum cylinder block, it is necessary as the last process to form a cylinder bore inside in a split face in order to raise the adhesion of a sprayed coating.

##### [0003]

For example, while performing boring processing and forming the concave heights of the letter of \*\*\*\* to a cylinder bore inside, the fracture surface which removes Yamabe corresponding to the heights of the letter part of \*\*\*\*, and serves as detailed concave heights by the piece of cutting generated at this time is formed in the following patent reference 1.

#### [Patent reference 1] JP,2002-155350,A

#### [Description of the Invention]

#### [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

##### [0004]

however, by the above-mentioned conventional surface roughening processing approach Since the configuration of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\*\* is symmetrical to the direction of a normal of the front face of a cylindrical member The slant face of the both sides of a trough will be formed both comparatively gently. For example, the fall of the adhesion force of the members at the time of casting the member which has the front face which the invasion part to the trough of the sprayed coating formed in the front face after surface roughening processing surface-roughening-made [ above-mentioned ] it easy to exfoliate, for example, a cylinder liner, to the cylinder block which are other members is caused.

##### [0005]

Then, this invention aims at aiming at improvement of the adhesion force of other members to the front face of the cylindrical member which carried out cutting to the letter of \*\*\*\* and which carried out surface roughening to it.

#### [Means for Solving the Problem]

##### [0006]

In the surface roughening processing approach as for which is made to move said cutting tool relatively along with the circumferential direction, and carries out cutting of the front face of said cylindrical member to the letter of \*\*\*\*, and this invention carries out surface roughening to

it, sending a cutting tool in the direction of an axis relatively to a cylindrical member It is characterized [ main ] by performing cutting so that the center line of the include angle which both the slant faces in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\* and Yamabe who remain in the front face of said cylindrical member by the side of the feed direction back of said cutting tool make may be in the condition of having inclined to the direction of a normal of the front face of said cylindrical member.

[Effect of the Invention]

[0007]

According to this invention, the center line of the include angle which both the slant faces in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\* and Yamabe who remain in the front face of the cylindrical member by the side of the feed direction back of a cutting tool make Since it was made to perform cutting so that it may be in the condition of having inclined to the direction of a normal of the front face of a cylindrical member As compared with the case where the center line of the include angle which both the slant faces of the both sides of a trough make is in agreement in the direction of a normal of the front face of a cylindrical member, it can consider as the condition of having made one side approaching according to said direction of a normal among the slant faces of the both sides of a trough. By this The invasion part to the trough of the sprayed coating formed in a surface roughening processing part stops being able to exfoliate easily, and the adhesion force of a sprayed coating can be heightened. Moreover, the adhesion force of the members at the time of casting the member which has the above-mentioned surface roughening processing part in a peripheral face, for example, a cylinder liner, to the cylinder block which are other members can be heightened.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention]

[0008]

Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing.

[0009]

Drawing 1 is the sectional view of the cylinder block 1 of the engine in which the surface roughening processing approach concerning the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is shown. A cylinder block 1 has the cylinder bore section 3 as a cylindrical member which carries out surface roughening processing, and performs surface roughening processing to the cylinder bore inside 5 used as the front face of the cylindrical member.

[0010]

The above-mentioned cylinder block 1 is a product made from die casting which consists of an aluminum containing alloy (ADC12 material), and the cylinder bore inside 5 is processed in a fixed precision. After processing a split face by the approach of mentioning this cylinder bore inside 5 later, thermal spraying of the charge of thermal-spraying material which consists of an iron system ingredient is carried out to the cylinder bore inside 5, and a sprayed coating is formed.

[0011]

In case surface roughening of the above-mentioned cylinder bore inside 5 is carried out, the boring bar 9 equipped with the cutting tool 7 as expanded to drawing 2 and shown is used.

Drawing 3 is the right side view of drawing 2 , and drawing 4 is the bottom view of drawing 2 .

The boring bar 9 has formed the slitting 13 used as a concave bend side in the point side face by the side of the lower part in drawing 2 of the body 11 of a tool, and is carrying out conclusion immobilization of the cutting tool 7 described above at the edge of the body 11 of a tool of a part which separated from slitting 13 using the bolt 15.

[0012]

Drawing 5 is the front view which the cutting tool 7 shown in above-mentioned drawing 2 expanded, and drawing 6 is the top view of drawing 5 . this cutting tool 7 is shown in drawing 6 — as — circumferencial direction regular intervals — three cutting edges — 7a — having — a cutting edge — 7a is projected from side-face 11a of the body 11 of a tool to the method of outside.

[0013]

and the cutting edge shown in above-mentioned drawing 5 and drawing 6 by the boring bar 9 rotating in the direction of arrow-head B in drawing 4 focusing on an axis, moving in the direction

of an axis of the cylinder bore section 3 (it is the direction of arrow-head A in drawing 1 ) as shown in drawing 1 — cutting of the cylinder bore inside 5 is carried out to the letter of \*\*\* by 7a.

[0014]

a cutting edge — as shown in drawing 5 , in drawing 5 , the field by the side of the upper part forms 7a in inclined plane 7b which a tip side becomes a lower part side in drawing 5 compared with a end face side, and it forms the field by the side of this lower part in horizontal plane 7c. Moreover, projection 7e is prepared in about 7d of rake faces by the side of the tip of inclined plane 7b.

[0015]

such three cutting edges — attaching in the body 11 of a tool again in the condition of having removed 7a from the body 11 of a tool when one currently used for processing was worn out, and having made it rotating 120 degrees from the condition of drawing 4 — other cutting edges — 7a can be used.

[0016]

the cutting edge to which drawing 7 expanded the C section of drawing 5 — it is the sectional view showing the condition that 7a is performing cutting. In addition, the inside of drawing 7 — a sign 17 — a cutting edge — it shall be the scraps generated by cutting of 7a, and a cutting tool 7 shall move toward this side front from a space background in drawing 7 (rotation)

[0017]

Yamabe 19 of the letter part of \*\*\* which becomes toothing-like in case cutting of the cylinder bore inside 5 is carried out to the letter of \*\*\* by inserting rotating the boring bar 9 in a cylinder bore so that it may be shown at the time of the above-mentioned cutting, i.e., drawing 1 , — a cutting edge — it fractures with the scraps 17 generated by inclined plane 7b of 7a, or cutting, and the fracture surface 21 is formed.

[0018]

Moreover, a crevice 25 is formed in slant-face 23a by the side of the tool feed direction back of the trough 23 which remains between [ which adjoins mutually ] fracture surface 21 by projection 7e prepared in the tip side of inclined plane 7b.

[0019]

such a cutting edge — cutting of the 7a is carried out so that the center line L of the include angle theta which both slant-face 23a in the both sides of the trough 23 between Yamabe 19 of the letter part of \*\*\* and Yamabe 19 who remain in the cylinder bore inside 5 by the side of the feed direction back of a cutting tool 7 makes may be in the condition of having inclined to the direction of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 5.

[0020]

moreover — if it puts in another way — a cutting edge — cutting of the 7a is carried out so that the configuration of slant-face 23a in the both sides of the trough 23 between Yamabe 19 of the letter part of \*\*\* and Yamabe 19 who remain in the cylinder bore inside 5 by the side of the feed direction back of a cutting tool 7 may become unsymmetrical to the direction of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 5.

[0021]

therefore, a cutting edge — 7a is shown in drawing 8 — as — horizontal plane 7c of drawing 7 — replacing with — a cutting edge — it is good also as lower inclined plane 7cs from which the include angle theta at the tip of 7a becomes keener, and is shown in drawing 9 — as — horizontal plane 7c of drawing 7 — replacing with — a cutting edge — it is good also as lower inclined plane 7ct from which the include angle theta at the tip of 7a becomes obtuse angle-like.

[0022]

Thus, according to the 1st above-mentioned operation gestalt, it is made to perform cutting so that the center line L of the include angle theta which both slant-face 23a in the both sides of the trough 23 between Yamabe 19 of the letter part of \*\*\* and Yamabe 19 who remain in the cylinder bore inside 5 by the side of the feed direction back of a cutting tool 7 makes may be in the condition of having inclined to the direction of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 5.

Thereby, one side (inside of drawing 7 — 9 lower part side) will be in a near condition ( drawing 8 .

drawing 9 ) according to the direction of normal M among slant-face 23a of the both sides of a trough 23 in accordance with the direction ( drawing 7 ) of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 5.

[0023]

For this reason, when the include angle theta which both slant-face 230a of the configuration of a trough 230 as shown in the example of a comparison of drawing 10 , i.e., trough 230 both sides, makes is symmetrical to the direction of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 50, it compares. The one side (inside of drawing 7 – drawing 9 lower part side) of slant-face 23a of the trough 23 in this operation gestalt can be made into the condition of having made it approaching according to the direction of normal M, and the invasion part to the trough 23 of the sprayed coating formed in a surface roughening processing part stops being able to exfoliate easily. In addition, cutting-tool and sign 70a of a sign 70 is the cutting edge of a cutting tool 70 in drawing 10 .

[0024]

By the way, in case it moves the piston which is not illustrated turning caudad and \*\*\*ing especially in drawing 1 to the cylinder bore inside 5 in response to fuel pressure at the time of engine combustion, the force in which it exfoliates the sprayed coating formed in the cylinder bore inside 5 acts.

[0025]

However, slant-face 23a currently steadily located in a lower part side with this operation gestalt in drawing 7 in the above-mentioned trough 23 – drawing 9 Since it is located in a piston bottom dead point side to slant-face 23a of another side located in an upper part side and slant-face 23a of one of these is in the near condition according to the direction of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 5 In case the above mentioned piston carries out slide contact migration caudad, even if the force in which it exfoliates commits a sprayed coating, exfoliation of a sprayed coating can be prevented. this — especially — the example of drawing 8 — it is effective, when while is located in a tool feed direction front side, and slant-face 23a inclines to Normal M like so that slant-face 23a of another side located in a tool feed direction back side from Normal M may be approached.

[0026]

Also from such a thing, among slant-face 23a of the both sides of a trough 23, in drawing 7 – 9 slant-face 23a by the side of the lower part In the 1st operation gestalt made into the near condition according to the direction of normal M in accordance with the direction of normal M of the cylinder bore inside 5 The invasion part to the trough 23 of the sprayed coating formed after surface roughening processing becomes unable to be able to exfoliate easily, the adhesion force over the cylinder bore inside 5 of a sprayed coating can be heightened, and it can consider as the reliable cylinder bore inside 5.

[0027]

moreover, a cutting edge — since a crevice 25 is formed in slant-face 23a by the side of the upper part in drawing 7 of a trough 23 of projection 7e prepared on inclined plane 7b of 7a, a sprayed coating enters this crevice 25 and the adhesion force over the cylinder bore inside 5 can be further heightened by it.

[0028]

In addition, in case cutting of the cylinder bore inside 5 is carried out, the boring bar 9 is made into a fixed condition, and it may shaft-orientations-move and you may make it rotate a cylinder block 1 side.

[0029]

moreover, it is shown in said drawing 8 — as — horizontal plane 7c of drawing 7 — replacing with — a cutting edge — when theta costs whenever [ point-angle / of 7a ] for lower inclined plane 7cs which becomes keener, as shown in drawing 11 , cutting is not carried out to the whole shaft orientations to the cylinder bore inside 5, but it leaves the non-processed part D to the lower limit section in drawing 11 .

[0030]

The trough 23 of the lowest edge in the cutting part above the non-processed part D by this Since opening is not carried out to the lower limit opening part of the cylinder bore inside 5, but

it will be in the condition of having closed and slant-face 23au by the side of the lower part of the trough 23 of the lowest edge moreover serves as an upward slant to the right in drawing 11. The thermal-spraying coat which entered into this trough 23 stops being able to exfoliate very easily, and the adhesion force over the cylinder bore inside 5 improves as the whole thermal-spraying coat.

[0031]

Drawing 12 is the whole block diagram showing the outline of the thermal spraying equipment for forming a sprayed coating, after carrying out surface roughening processing to the cylinder bore inside 5 of the above mentioned cylinder block 1. This thermal spraying equipment inserts the thermal spraying gun 31 of a gas \*\*\*\* type, makes a droplet 33 the iron system metallic material fused as a charge of thermal-spraying material from that thermal-spraying opening 31a, sets it thermal spraying as the core in a cylinder bore, and forms a sprayed coating 32 in it at the cylinder bore inside 5.

[0032]

A thermal spraying gun 31 receives supply of fuel gas and oxygen from the oxygen cylinder 41 which stored the fuel chemical cylinder 39 and oxygen which stored fuels, such as acetylene, a propane, or ethylene, through piping 43 and 45, respectively while receiving feeding of \*\*\*\* 37 of an iron system metallic material from the \*\*\*\* feeding machine 35 as a charge of thermal-spraying material.

[0033]

To a thermal spraying gun 31, from the upper limit of the \*\*\*\* feeding hole 47 which a center section penetrates up and down, above-mentioned \*\*\*\* 37 is turned caudad and fed. Moreover, a fuel and oxygen are supplied to the gas guidance passage 51 currently penetrated and formed in the vertical direction at the body 49 of the outside of the \*\*\*\* feeding hole 47. The mixed gas of this supplied fuel and oxygen flows out of lower limit opening 51a in drawing 12 of the gas guidance passage 51, and the combustion flame 53 is formed by being lit.

[0034]

The atomization air passage 55 is established in the periphery side of said body 49, and the accelerator air passage 61 which each formed between the cylindrical shape-like septum 57 and the outer wall 59 is further established in the periphery side.

[0035]

The atomization air which flows the atomization air passage 55 sends fused \*\*\*\* 37 to this front while it sends the heat of the combustion flame 53 to the front (it is a lower part in drawing 12 ) and performs cooling to a periphery. A sprayed coating 32 is formed in delivery and the cylinder bore inside 5 as a droplet 33 towards said cylinder bore inside 3 so that this feed direction may be intersected in \*\*\*\* 37 which the flowing accelerator air was sent to the above-mentioned front, and, on the other hand, fused the accelerator air passage 61.

[0036]

Atomization air is supplied to the atomization air passage 55 through the air supply pipe 71 equipped with the reducing valve 69 from the atomization air source of supply 67. On the other hand, accelerator air is supplied to the accelerator air passage 61 from the accelerator air source of supply 73 through the air supply pipe 79 equipped with the reducing valve 75 and the micro Myst filter 77, respectively.

[0037]

The septum 57 between the atomization air passage 55 and the accelerator air passage 61 equips the point by the side of the lower part with the tumbling barrel section 83 which becomes pivotable through bearing 81 to an outer wall 59 in drawing 12 . The rotary wing 85 located in the accelerator air passage 61 is formed in the up periphery of this tumbling barrel section 83. To a rotary wing 85, the tumbling barrel section 83 rotates the accelerator air passage 61 in the flowing accelerator air acting.

[0038]

The point material 87 which rotates united with the tumbling barrel section 83 is fixed to tip (lower limit) side 83a of the tumbling barrel section 83. In a part of periphery of the point material 87, the lobe 91 equipped with the flush way 89 which is open for free passage through bearing 81

is formed in the above mentioned accelerator air passage 61, and the above mentioned thermal-spraying opening 31a which makes a droplet 33 blow off at the tip of the flush way 89 is prepared.

[0039]

moving a thermal spraying gun 31 to the shaft orientations of a cylinder bore, the point material 87 equipped with thermal-spraying opening 31a rotating united with the tumbling barrel section 83 — the cylinder bore inside 5 — a sprayed coating 32 is mostly formed in the whole region.

[0040]

Although the 1st operation gestalt explained above carries out surface roughening of the front face of cylindrical members, such as the cylinder bore inside 5 As the 2nd operation gestalt explained below is shown in drawing 13, to for example, the cylinder block 101 made from an aluminium alloy the cylinder bore inside [ in / in case the cylinder liner 103 made of the cast iron as a cylindrical member is cast / said 1st operation gestalt carried out ] 5 — receiving — \*\* — by the same approach By carrying out surface roughening processing of the peripheral face 103a of the cylinder liner 103 used as the front face of a cylindrical member, it is going to raise the bonding strength to the cylinder block 101 of a cylinder liner 103.

[0041]

drawing 14 (a) is the front view of a cylinder liner 103, and drawing 14 (b) is the top view of drawing 14 (a). the boring bar 9 equipped with the cutting tool 7 as showed peripheral face 103a of a cylinder liner 103 to said drawing 5 and drawing 6 — using — the cutting edge — while carrying out cutting to the letter of \*\*\* by 7a, the fracture surface 21 as fractures Yamabe 19 as showed said drawing 7 generated by cutting with cutting edge 7a or swarf 17 and showed him to said drawing 7 is formed. Thereby, peripheral face 103a as shown in drawing 14 (a) can obtain the cylinder liner 103 by which surface roughening was carried out.

[0042]

casting as shows the cylinder liner 103 of the cylindrical shape which carried out surface roughening of the peripheral face 103a to drawing 15 — public funds — it casts, in case casting shaping of the cylinder block 101 is carried out with a mold, and it really fabricates. The metal mold for casting is equipped with the bottom die 105, the upper die 107, the side die 109,111 on either side, the side die 113,115 of order, and the ejector plate 117 installed in the upper part of the upper die 107, respectively.

[0043]

Boa core 107a for fabricating cylinder bore 101a of a cylinder block 101 is prepared in the side which counters the bottom die 105 of the upper die 107, and casting shaping of the cylinder block 101 is carried out in the condition of having made the cylinder liner 103 set to this boa core 107a at said drawing 14 holding.

[0044]

Thereby, as shown in said drawing 13, the cylinder block 101 which cast the cylinder liner 103 can be obtained. and this time — a cylinder liner 103 — peripheral face 103a — said cylinder bore inside 5 carried out — receiving — \*\* — since surface roughening processing is carried out by the same approach, the bonding strength to the cylinder block 101 of a cylinder liner 103 can be raised, and the quality cylinder block 101 can be obtained.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0045]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view of the cylinder block in which the surface roughening processing approach concerning the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] It is the front view of the boring bar equipped with the cutting tool used by the surface roughening processing approach of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the right side view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is the bottom view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 5] It is the front view which the cutting tool of drawing 2 expanded.

[Drawing 6] It is the top view of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7] It is the sectional view showing the condition that the cutting edge to which the C section of drawing 5 was expanded is performing cutting.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view showing the condition that the cutting edge of other examples is performing cutting to the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 9] It is the sectional view showing the condition that the cutting edge of the example of further others is performing cutting to the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 10] It is the sectional view equivalent to drawing 7 showing the example of a comparison over the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 11] It is the sectional view equivalent to drawing 7 showing the example which leaves a non-processed part to a cylinder bore inside by the cutting edge of the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 12] It is the whole block diagram showing the outline of the thermal spraying equipment for forming a sprayed coating in the cylinder bore inside which carried out surface roughening processing.

[Drawing 13] It is the sectional view of the cylinder block made from an aluminium alloy which really fabricated the cylinder liner made of cast iron concerning the 2nd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 14] (a) is the front view of the cylinder liner of drawing 13, and (b) is the top view of (a).

[Drawing 15] casting for carrying out casting shaping of the cylinder block of drawing 13 — public funds — it is the decomposition perspective view of a mold.

[Description of Notations]

[0046]

1,101 Cylinder block

3 Cylinder Bore Section (Cylindrical Member)

5 Cylinder Bore Inside (Front Face of Cylindrical Member)

7 Cutting Tool

7a Cutting edge

19 Yamabe of Letter Part of \*\*\*

21 Fracture Surface Which Fractured and Formed Yamabe

23 Trough of Letter Part of \*\*\*\*

23a The slant face of a trough

103 Cylinder Liner (Cylindrical Member)

103a The peripheral face of a cylinder liner (front face of a cylindrical member)

theta Include angle which both the slant faces of a trough make

L The center line of the include angle which both the slant faces of a trough make

M The normal of a cylinder bore inside

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[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

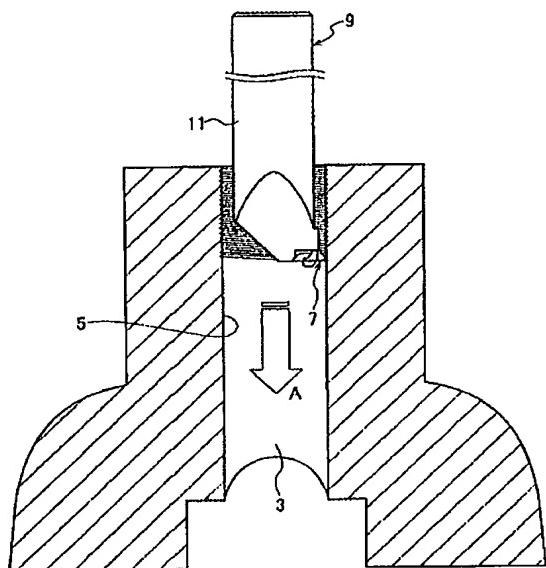
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**DRAWINGS**

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**[Drawing 1]****[Drawing 2]**

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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In the surface roughening processing approach which is made to move said cutting tool relatively along with the circumferential direction, carries out cutting of the front face of said cylindrical member to the letter of \*\*\*\*, and carries out surface roughening to it, sending a cutting tool in the direction of an axis relatively to a cylindrical member. The surface roughening processing approach characterized by performing cutting so that the center line of the include angle which both the slant faces in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\*\* and Yamabe who remain in the front face of said cylindrical member by the side of the feed direction back of said cutting tool make may be in the condition of having inclined to the direction of a normal of the front face of said cylindrical member.

[Claim 2]

In the surface roughening processing approach which is made to move said cutting tool relatively along with the circumferential direction, carries out cutting of the front face of said cylindrical member to the letter of \*\*\*\*, and carries out surface roughening to it, sending a cutting tool in the direction of an axis relatively to a cylindrical member. The surface roughening processing approach characterized by performing cutting so that the configuration of the slant face in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\*\* and Yamabe who remain in the front face of said cylindrical member by the side of the feed direction back of said cutting tool may become unsymmetrical to the direction of a normal of the front face of said cylindrical member.

[Claim 3]

The surface roughening processing approach according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by removing Yamabe of said letter part of \*\*\*\*, and forming the fracture surface by said cutting.

[Claim 4]

The surface roughening processing approach given in claim 1 characterized by performing cutting, forming a crevice in the trough of said letter part of \*\*\*\* thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 5]

In the cutting tool which is relatively moved along with the circumferential direction, carries out cutting of the front face of said cylindrical member to the letter of \*\*\*\*, and carries out surface roughening to it, sending relatively [ direction / of an axis / the ] to a cylindrical member. The center line of the include angle which both the slant faces in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\*\* and Yamabe who remain in the front face of said cylindrical member by the side of the feed direction back of said cutting tool make The cutting tool characterized by having the cutting edge which carries out cutting so that it may be in the condition of having inclined to the direction of a normal of the front face of said cylindrical member.

[Claim 6]

In the cutting tool which is relatively moved along with the circumferential direction, carries out cutting of the front face of said cylindrical member to the letter of \*\*\*\*, and carries out surface roughening to it, sending relatively [ direction / of an axis / the ] to a cylindrical member. The

cutting tool characterized by having the cutting edge which carries out cutting so that the configuration of the slant face in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of the letter part of \*\*\* and Yamabe who remain in the front face of said cylindrical member by the side of the feed direction back of said cutting tool may become unsymmetrical to the direction of a normal of the front face of said cylindrical member.

[Claim 7]

The cutting tool according to claim 5 or 6 characterized by removing Yamabe of said letter part of \*\*\*, and forming the fracture surface by said cutting.

[Claim 8]

A cutting tool given in claim 5 characterized by forming a crevice in the trough of said letter part of \*\*\* by said cutting thru/or any 1 term of 7.

[Claim 9]

The cylindrical member which surface roughening of the front face is carried out to the letter of \*\*\*, and is characterized by the center line of the include angle which both the slant faces in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of said letter part of \*\*\* make inclining to the direction of a normal of said front face in a cylindrical member with the adhesion function to other ingredients.

[Claim 10]

The cylindrical member which surface roughening of the front face is carried out to the letter of \*\*\*, and is characterized by making the configuration of the slant face in the both sides of the trough between Yamabe of said letter part of \*\*\* become unsymmetrical to the direction of a normal of said front face in a cylindrical member with the adhesion function to other ingredients.

[Claim 11]

The cylindrical member according to claim 9 or 10 characterized by forming the fracture surface in Yamabe of said letter part of \*\*\*.

[Claim 12]

A cylindrical member given in claim 9 characterized by forming the crevice in the trough of said letter part of \*\*\* thru/or any 1 term of 11.

[Claim 13]

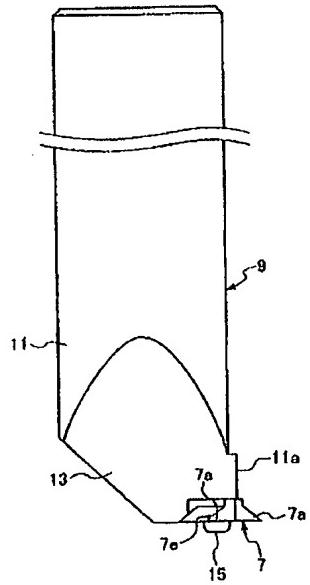
Said cylindrical member is a cylindrical member given in claim 9 which it is the cylinder bore section formed in the engine cylinder block, and surface roughening of that cylinder bore inside is carried out to said letter of \*\*\*, and is characterized by forming the sprayed coating in this part by which surface roughening was carried out thru/or any 1 term of 12.

[Claim 14]

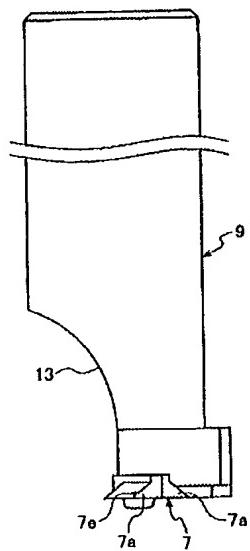
Said cylindrical member is a cylindrical member given in claim 9 to which it is the cylinder liner cast by the engine cylinder block, and the peripheral face joined to said cylinder block of this cylinder liner is characterized by carrying out surface roughening to said letter of \*\*\* thru/or any 1 term of 12.

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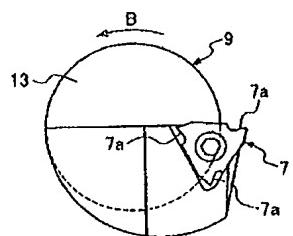
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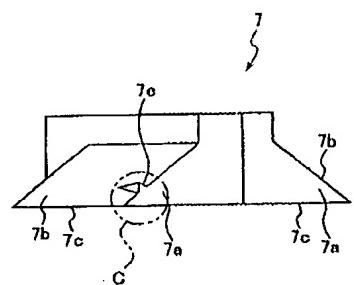
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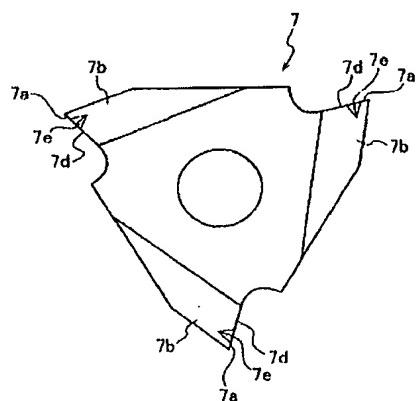
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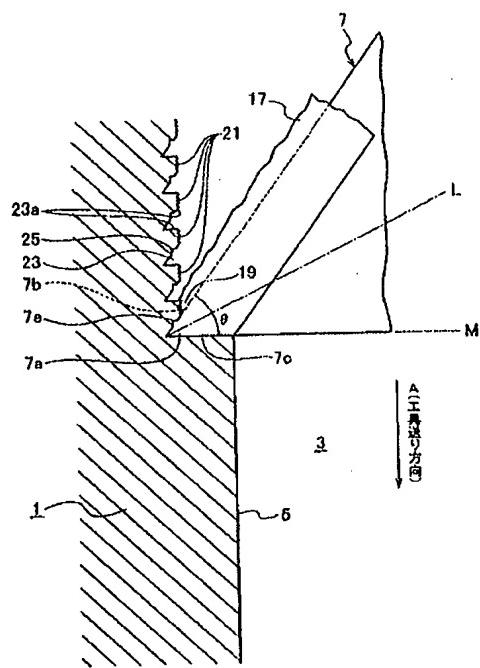
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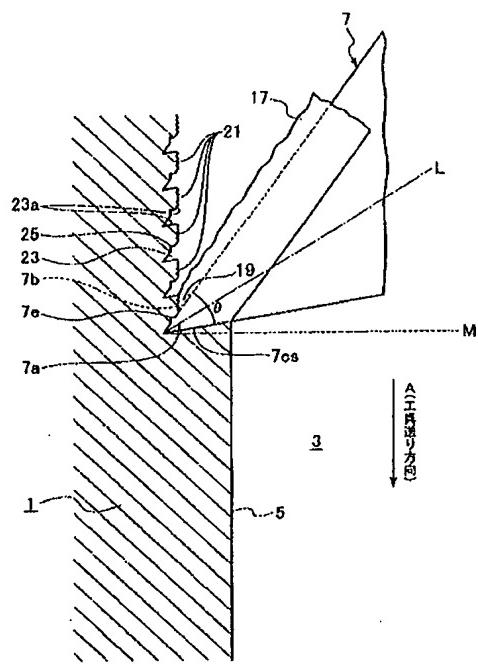
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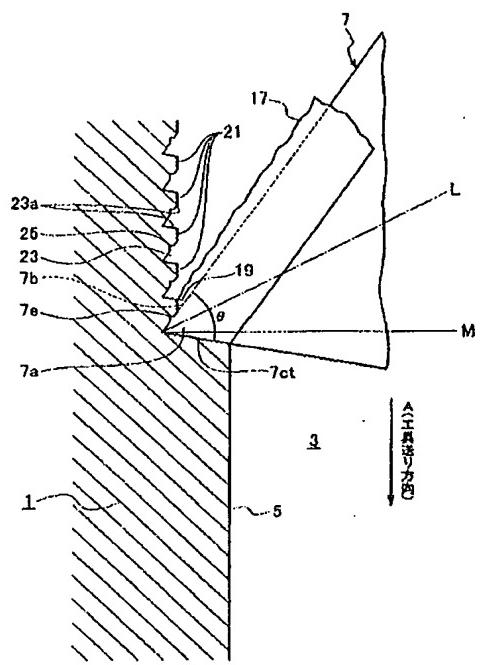
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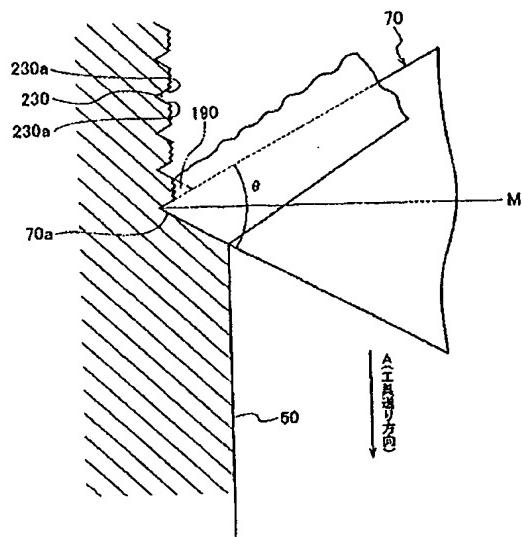
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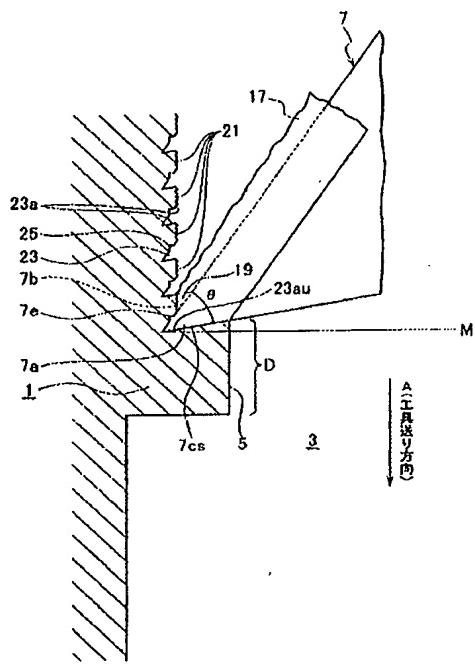
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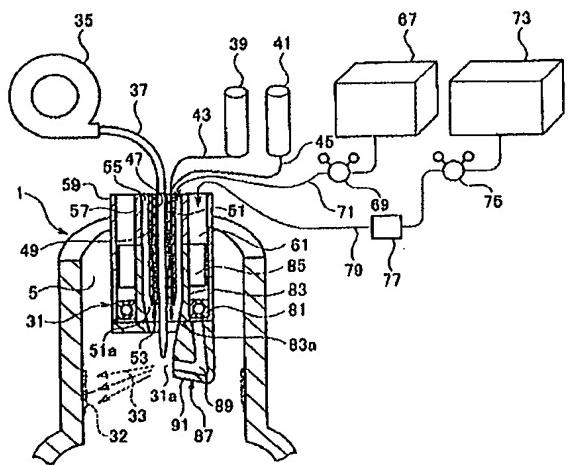
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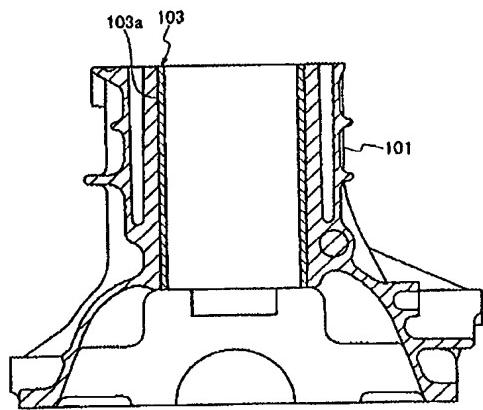
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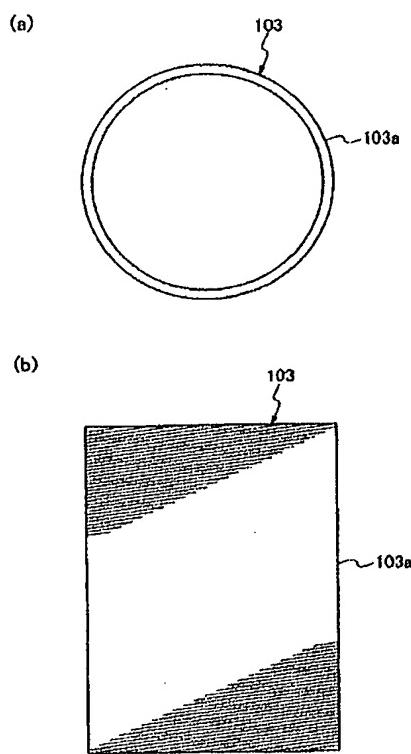
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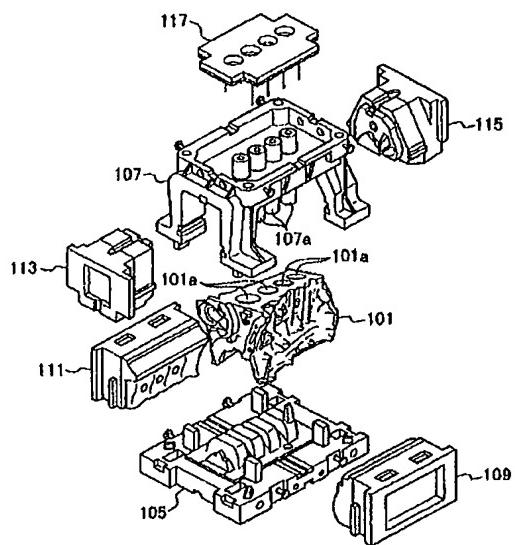
[Drawing 13]



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[Drawing 15]



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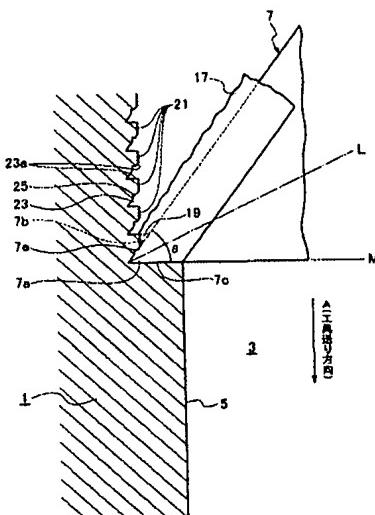
(54) 【発明の名称】粗面化加工方法および切削工具ならびに円筒状部材

## (57) 【要約】

【課題】ねじ状に切削加工して粗面化した円筒状部材の表面に対する他の部材の密着力の向上を図る。

【解決手段】シリンドラボア部3に対し、その軸線方向に切削工具7を送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って切削工具7を移動させるよう回転移動させて、シリンドラボア内面5をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する。切削工具7の切刃7aは、工具送り方向前方側に、シリンドラボア内面5の法線Mと一致する水平面7cと、工具送り方向後方側に位置する傾斜面7bとを有し、ねじ状部分の山部19と山部19との間の谷部23の形状を、その両側の斜面23a相互がなす角度θの中心線しが、シリンドラボア内面5の法線M方向に対して傾斜した状態となるように切削加工を行う。

【選択図】 図7



**【特許請求の範囲】****【請求項 1】**

円筒状部材に対し、その軸線方向に切削工具を相対的に送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って前記切削工具を相対的に移動させて、前記円筒状部材の表面をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する粗面化加工方法において、前記切削工具の送り方向後方側の前記円筒状部材の表面に残るねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面相互がなす角度の中心線が、前記円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して傾斜した状態となるよう切削加工を行うことを特徴とする粗面化加工方法。

**【請求項 2】**

円筒状部材に対し、その軸線方向に切削工具を相対的に送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って前記切削工具を相対的に移動させて、前記円筒状部材の表面をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する粗面化加工方法において、前記切削工具の送り方向後方側の前記円筒状部材の表面に残るねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面の形状が、前記円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して非対称となるように切削加工を行うことを特徴とする粗面化加工方法。 10

**【請求項 3】**

前記切削加工により、前記ねじ状部分の山部を除去して破断面を形成することを特徴とする請求項 1 または 2 に記載の粗面化加工方法。

**【請求項 4】**

前記ねじ状部分の谷部に凹部を形成しつつ切削加工を行うことを特徴とする請求項 1 ないし 3 のいずれか 1 項に記載の粗面化加工方法。 20

**【請求項 5】**

円筒状部材に対し、その軸線方向に相対的に送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って相対的に移動させて、前記円筒状部材の表面をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する切削工具において、前記切削工具の送り方向後方側の前記円筒状部材の表面に残るねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面相互がなす角度の中心線が、前記円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して傾斜した状態となるよう切削加工する刃を有することを特徴とする切削工具。

**【請求項 6】**

円筒状部材に対し、その軸線方向に相対的に送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って相対的に移動させて、前記円筒状部材の表面をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する切削工具において、前記切削工具の送り方向後方側の前記円筒状部材の表面に残るねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面の形状が、前記円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して非対称となるよう切削加工する刃を有することを特徴とする切削工具。 30

**【請求項 7】**

前記切削加工により、前記ねじ状部分の山部を除去して破断面を形成することを特徴とする請求項 5 または 6 に記載の切削工具。

**【請求項 8】**

前記切削加工により、前記ねじ状部分の谷部に凹部を形成することを特徴とする請求項 5 ないし 7 のいずれか 1 項に記載の切削工具。 40

**【請求項 9】**

表面がねじ状に粗面化されて、他の材料への密着機能を有した円筒状部材において、前記ねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面相互がなす角度の中心線が、前記表面の法線方向に対して傾斜していることを特徴とする円筒状部材。

**【請求項 10】**

表面がねじ状に粗面化されて、他の材料への密着機能を有した円筒状部材において、前記ねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面の形状を、前記表面の法線方向に対して非対称となるようにしたことを特徴とする円筒状部材。

**【請求項 11】**

前記ねじ状部分の山部に破断面が形成されていることを特徴とする請求項 9 または 10 50

に記載の円筒状部材。

**【請求項 1 2】**

前記ねじ状部分の谷部に凹部が形成されていることを特徴とする請求項 9 ないし 11 のいずれか 1 項に記載の円筒状部材。

**【請求項 1 3】**

前記円筒状部材は、エンジンのシリンダーブロックに形成したシリンダボア部であり、そのシリンダボア内面が、前記ねじ状に粗面化されて、この粗面化された部位に溶射皮膜が形成していることを特徴とする請求項 9 ないし 12 のいずれか 1 項に記載の円筒状部材。  
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**【請求項 1 4】**

前記円筒状部材は、エンジンのシリンダーブロックに鋳込まれたシリンダーライナであり、このシリンダーライナの前記シリンダーブロックに接合された外周面が、前記ねじ状に粗面化されていることを特徴とする請求項 9 ないし 12 のいずれか 1 項に記載の円筒状部材。

**【発明の詳細な説明】**

**【技術分野】**

**【0 0 0 1】**

本発明は、円筒状部材に対し、その軸線方向に切削工具を相対的に送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って切削工具を相対的に移動させて、円筒状部材の表面をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する粗面化加工方法および、この粗面化加工方法に用いる切削工具、ならびに粗面化されて他の材料への密着機能を有した円筒状部材に関する。  
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**【背景技術】**

**【0 0 0 2】**

自動車用エンジンの重量低減および排気処理対応に効果のあるライナレスアルミシリンダーブロックのシリンダボア内面に対して溶射皮膜を形成する際に、その前工程として、溶射皮膜の密着性を高める目的でシリンダボア内面を粗面に形成する必要がある。

**【0 0 0 3】**

例えば、下記特許文献 1 には、シリンダボア内面に対し、ボーリング加工を行ってねじ状の凹凸部を形成するとともに、このとき発生する切削片によって、ねじ状部分の凸部に対応する山部を除去して微細凹凸部となる破断面を形成している。

**【特許文献 1】特開 2002-155350 号公報**

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**【発明の開示】**

**【発明が解決しようとする課題】**

**【0 0 0 4】**

しかしながら、上記した従来の粗面化加工方法では、ねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の形状が、円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して対称的となっているために、谷部の両側の斜面がともに比較的緩やかに形成されることになり、例えば、粗面化加工後にその表面に形成する溶射皮膜の谷部への侵入部分が剥離しやすく、また上記粗面化した表面を有する部材、例えばシリンダーライナを、他の部材であるシリンダーブロックに鋳込む際の部材同士の密着力の低下を招く。  
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**【0 0 0 5】**

そこで、本発明は、ねじ状に切削加工して粗面化した円筒状部材の表面に対する他の部材の密着力の向上を図ることを目的としている。

**【課題を解決するための手段】**

**【0 0 0 6】**

本発明は、円筒状部材に対し、その軸線方向に切削工具を相対的に送りつつ、その円周方向に沿って前記切削工具を相対的に移動させて、前記円筒状部材の表面をねじ状に切削加工して粗面化する粗面化加工方法において、前記切削工具の送り方向後方側の前記円筒状部材の表面に残るねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面相互がなす角度の中心線が、前記円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して傾斜した状態となるよう切削加工を行うことを最も主要な特徴とする。  
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## 【発明の効果】

### 【0007】

本発明によれば、切削工具の送り方向後方側の円筒状部材の表面に残るねじ状部分の山部と山部との間の谷部の両側における斜面相互がなす角度の中心線が、円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に対して傾斜した状態となるよう切削加工を行うようにしたので、谷部の両側の斜面相互がなす角度の中心線が、円筒状部材の表面の法線方向に一致している場合に比較して、谷部の両側の斜面のうち一方側を、前記法線方向により接近させた状態とすることはでき、これにより、粗面化加工部分に形成する溶射皮膜の谷部への侵入部分が剥離しにくくなつて溶射皮膜の密着力を高めることができ、また上記粗面化加工部分を外周面に有する部材、例えばシリンダライナを、他の部材であるシリンダブロックに鋲込む際の部材同士の密着力を高めることができる。10

### 【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

### 【0008】

以下、本発明の実施の形態を図面に基づき説明する。

### 【0009】

図1は、本発明の第1の実施形態に係わる粗面化加工方法を示すエンジンのシリンダブロック1の断面図である。シリンダブロック1は、粗面化加工する円筒状部材としてシリンダボア部3を有し、その円筒状部材の表面となるシリンダボア内面5に対して粗面化加工を行う。20

### 【0010】

上記したシリンダブロック1は、アルミ合金(ADC12材)からなるダイカスト製であり、シリンダボア内面5は、一定の精度で加工してある。このシリンダボア内面5を後述する方法で粗面に加工した後、鉄系材料からなる溶射用材料をシリンダボア内面5に溶射して溶射皮膜を形成する。

### 【0011】

上記したシリンダボア内面5を粗面化する際に、図2に拡大して示すような切削工具7を備えたポーリングバー9を使用する。図3は図2の右側面図、図4は図2の底面図である。ポーリングバー9は、工具本体11の図2中で下部側の先端部側面に、凹曲面となる切り込み13を形成しており、切り込み13から外れた部分の工具本体11の端部に、前記した切削工具7をボルト15を用いて締結固定している。30

### 【0012】

図5は、上記図2に示した切削工具7の拡大した正面図で、図6は図5の平面図である。この切削工具7は、図6に示すように、円周方向等間隔に3つの切刃7aを備え、切刃7aは、工具本体11の側面11aから外方に突出している。

### 【0013】

そして、図1に示すように、ポーリングバー9が、シリンダボア部3の軸線方向(図1中で矢印A方向)に移動しつつ、軸線を中心として図4中で矢印B方向に回転することで、上記図5、図6に示した切刃7aにより、シリンダボア内面5をねじ状に切削加工する。40

### 【0014】

切刃7aは、図5に示すように、図5中で上部側の面が、先端側が基端側に比べて図5中で下部側となる傾斜面7bに形成し、同下部側の面を水平面7cに形成している。また、傾斜面7bの先端側のすくい面7d近傍には突起7eを設けている。

### 【0015】

このような3つの切刃7aは、加工に使用している1つが摩耗したときに、工具本体11から取り外し、図4の状態から120度回転させた状態で再度工具本体11に取り付けることで、他の切刃7aを使用することができる。

### 【0016】

図7は、図5のC部を拡大した切刃7aによって切削加工を行っている状態を示す断面図である。なお、図7中で符号17は切刃7aの切削により発生する切り屑であり、切削50

工具7は、図7中で紙面裏側から同表側に向かって移動（回転）するものとする。

#### 【0017】

上記した切削加工時、すなわち図1に示すように、ボーリングバー9をシリンダボア内に回転させつつ挿入することで、シリンダボア内面5をねじ状に切削加工する際に、凹凸形状となるねじ状部分の山部19を、切刃7aの傾斜面7bまたは切削によって発生する切り屑17により破断し、破断面21を形成する。

#### 【0018】

また、傾斜面7bの先端側に設けた突起7eにより、互いに隣接する破断面21相互間に残る谷部23の工具送り方向後方側の斜面23aに凹部25を形成する。

#### 【0019】

このような切刃7aは、切削工具7の送り方向後方側のシリンダボア内面5に残るねじ状部分の山部19と山部19との間の谷部23の両側における斜面23a相互がなす角度θの中心線しが、シリンダボア内面5の法線M方向に対して傾斜した状態となるよう切削加工する。

#### 【0020】

また、言い換えれば、切刃7aは、切削工具7の送り方向後方側のシリンダボア内面5に残るねじ状部分の山部19と山部19との間の谷部23の両側における斜面23aの形状が、シリンダボア内面5の法線M方向に対して非対称となるよう切削加工する。

#### 【0021】

したがって、切刃7aは、例えば図8に示すように、図7の水平面7cに代えて、切刃7aの先端の角度θがより鋭角的となる下部傾斜面7csとしてもよく、また図9に示すように、図7の水平面7cに代えて、切刃7aの先端の角度θがより鈍角的となる下部傾斜面7ctとしてもよい。

#### 【0022】

このように、上記した第1の実施形態によれば、切削工具7の送り方向後方側のシリンダボア内面5に残るねじ状部分の山部19と山部19との間の谷部23の両側における斜面23a相互がなす角度θの中心線しが、シリンダボア内面5の法線M方向に対して傾斜した状態となるよう切削加工を行うようにしている。これにより、谷部23の両側の斜面23aのうち一方側（図7～9中で下部側）が、シリンダボア内面5の法線M方向と一致し（図7）、あるいは法線M方向により近い状態（図8、図9）となる。

#### 【0023】

このため、図10の比較例に示すような谷部230の形状、すなわち谷部230両側の斜面230a相互がなす角度θが、シリンダボア内面50の法線M方向に対して対称的となっている場合に比較して、本実施形態における谷部23の斜面23aの一方側（図7～図9中で下部側）を、法線M方向により接近させた状態とすることができる、粗面化加工部分に形成する溶射皮膜の谷部23への侵入部分が剥離しにくくなる。なお、図10中で符号70は切削工具、符号70aは切削工具70の切刃である。

#### 【0024】

ところで、エンジン燃焼時に、図示しないピストンが燃料圧力を受けてシリンダボア内面5に対し、特に図1中で下方に向けて摺接しつつ移動する際に、シリンダボア内面5に形成する溶射皮膜を剥離しようとする力が作用する。

#### 【0025】

ところが、本実施形態では、上記した谷部23における図7～図9中で下部側に位置する一方の斜面23aが、上部側に位置する他方の斜面23aに対してピストン下死点側に位置しており、この一方の斜面23aがシリンダボア内面5の法線M方向により近い状態となっているので、前記したピストンが下方に摺接移動する際に溶射皮膜を剥離しようとする力が働いても、溶射皮膜の剥離を防止することができる。これは特に、図8の例のように、工具送り方向前方側に位置する一方の斜面23aが、法線Mよりも工具送り方向後方側に位置する他方の斜面23aに近づくように、法線Mに対して傾斜している場合に有効である。

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**【0026】**

このようなことからも、谷部23の両側の斜面23aのうち図7～9中で下部側の斜面23aが、シリンダボア内面5の法線M方向と一致し、あるいは法線M方向により近い状態としている第1の実施形態においては、粗面化加工後に形成する溶射皮膜の谷部23への侵入部分が剥離しにくくなり、溶射皮膜のシリンダボア内面5に対する密着力を高めることができ、信頼性の高いシリンダボア内面5とすることができる。

**【0027】**

また、切刃7aの傾斜面7b上に設けた突起7eにより、谷部23の図7中で上部側の斜面23aには凹部25が形成されるので、この凹部25に溶射皮膜が入り込み、シリンダボア内面5に対する密着力をより一層高めることができる。

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**【0028】**

なお、シリンダボア内面5を切削加工する際には、ボーリングバー9を固定状態とし、シリンダブロック1側を軸方向移動および回転移動させるようにしてもよい。

**【0029】**

また、前記図8に示すように、図7の水平面7cに代えて、切刃7aの先端角度θがより鋭角的となる下部傾斜面7csとした場合には、図11に示すように、シリンダボア内面5に対して軸方向全体に切削加工を行わず、図11中で下端部に非加工部分Dを残す。

**【0030】**

これにより、非加工部分Dより上部の切削加工部分における最下端部の谷部23が、シリンダボア内面5の下端開口部分に開口せず、閉じた状態となり、しかも最下端の谷部23の下部側の斜面23auが、図11中で右上がりとなっているので、この谷部23に入り込んだ溶射被膜が極めて剥離しにくくなり、溶射被膜全体としてシリンダボア内面5に対する密着力が向上する。

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**【0031】**

図12は、前記したシリンダブロック1のシリンダボア内面5に対して粗面化加工した後に溶射皮膜を形成するための溶射装置の概略を示す全体構成図である。この溶射装置は、シリンダボア内の中にガス溶線式の溶射ガン31を挿入し、その溶射口31aから溶射用材料として溶融した鉄系金属材料を溶滴33として溶射してシリンダボア内面5に溶射皮膜32を形成する。

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**【0032】**

溶射ガン31は、溶線送給機35から溶射用材料として鉄系金属材料の溶線37の送給を受けるとともに、アセチレンまたはプロパンあるいはエチレンなどの燃料を貯蔵した燃料ガスボンベ39および酸素を貯蔵した酸素ボンベ41から、配管43および45を介して燃料ガスおよび酸素の供給をそれぞれ受ける。

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**【0033】**

上記した溶線37は、溶射ガン31に対し、中央部の上下に貫通する溶線送給孔47の上端から下方に向けて送給する。また、燃料および酸素は、溶線送給孔47の外側の円筒部49に、上下方向に貫通して形成してあるガス案内流路51に供給する。この供給した燃料および酸素の混合ガスは、ガス案内流路51の図12中で下端開口部51aから流出し、点火されることで燃焼炎53が形成される。

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**【0034】**

前記円筒部49の外周側には、アトマイズエア流路55を設けてあり、さらにその外周側には、いずれも円筒形状の隔壁57と外壁59との間に形成したアクセラレータエア流路61を設けてある。

**【0035】**

アトマイズエア流路55を流れるアトマイズエアは、燃焼炎53の熱を前方（図12中で下方）へ送って周辺部に対する冷却を行うとともに、溶融した溶線37を同前方へ送る。一方、アクセラレータエア流路61を流れるアクセラレータエアは、上記前方へ送られ溶融した溶線37を、この送り方向と交差するように前記シリンダボア内面3に向けて溶滴33として送り、シリンダボア内面5に溶射皮膜32を形成する。

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**【0036】**

アトマイズエア流路55には、アトマイズエア供給源67から、減圧弁69を備えたエア供給管71を通してアトマイズエアを供給する。一方、アクセラレータエア流路61には、アクセラレータエア供給源73から、減圧弁75およびマイクロミストフィルタ77をそれぞれ備えたエア供給管79を通してアクセラレータエアを供給する。

**【0037】**

アトマイズエア流路55とアクセラレータエア流路61との間の隔壁57は、図12中で下部側の先端部に、外壁59に対しペアリング81を介して回転可能となる回転筒部83を備えている。この回転筒部83の上部外周に、アクセラレータエア流路61に位置する回転翼85を設けてある。回転翼85に、アクセラレータエア流路61を流れるアクセラレータエアが作用することで、回転筒部83が回転する。

**【0038】**

回転筒部83の先端（下端）面83aには、回転筒部83と一体となって回転する先端部材87を固定してある。先端部材87の周縁の一部には、前記したアクセラレータエア流路61にペアリング81を通して連通する噴出流路89を備えた突出部91を設けてあり、噴出流路89の先端に、溶滴33を噴出させる前記した溶射口31aを設けている。

**【0039】**

溶射口31aを備える先端部材87が回転筒部83と一体となって回転しつつ溶射ガス31をシリンダボアの軸方向に移動させることで、シリンダボア内面5のほぼ全域に溶射皮膜32を形成する。

**【0040】**

以上説明した第1の実施形態は、シリンダボア内面5などの円筒状部材の表面を粗面化するものであるが、以下に説明する第2の実施形態は、図13に示すように、例えばアルミニウム合金製のシリンダブロック101に、円筒状部材としての鋳鉄製のシリンダライナ103を鋳込む際に、前記した第1の実施形態におけるシリンダボア内面5に対してと同様な方法で、円筒状部材の表面となるシリンダライナ103の外周面103aを粗面化加工することで、シリンダライナ103のシリンダブロック101に対する接合強度を高めようとするものである。

**【0041】**

図14(a)は、シリンダライナ103の正面図、図14(b)は図14(a)の平面図である。シリンダライナ103の外周面103aを、前記図5、図6に示したような切削工具7を備えたボーリングバー9を用い、その切刃7aによりねじ状に切削加工するとともに、切削加工によって発生する前記図7に示したような山部19を、切刃7aまたは切屑17により破断して前記図7に示したような破断面21を形成する。これにより、図14(a)に示すような外周面103aが粗面化されたシリンダライナ103を得ることができる。

**【0042】**

外周面103aを粗面化した円筒形のシリンダライナ103は、例えば図15に示すような鋳造用金型にてシリンダブロック101を鋳造成形する際に鋳込んで一体成形する。鋳造用金型は、ボトムダイ105と、アップダイ107と、左右のサイドダイ109、111と、前後のサイドダイ113、115と、アップダイ107の上部に設置されるエジエクタプレート117とを、それぞれ備えている。

**【0043】**

アップダイ107のボトムダイ105に対向する側には、シリンダブロック101のシリンダボア101aを成形するためのボアコア107aを設けてあり、このボアコア107aに前記図14にしたシリンダライナ103を保持させた状態で、シリンダブロック101を鋳造成形する。

**【0044】**

これにより、前記図13に示したように、シリンダライナ103を鋳込んだシリンダブロック101を得ることができる。そして、このとき、シリンダライナ103は、外周面50

103aを、前記したシリンダボア内面5に対してと同様な方法で粗面化加工しているので、シリンダライナ103のシリンダブロック101に対する接合強度を高めることができる、高品質なシリンダブロック101を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【0045】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施形態に係わる粗面化加工方法を示すシリンダブロックの断面図である。

【図2】図1の粗面化加工方法で使用する切削工具を備えたボーリングバーの正面図である。

【図3】図2の右側面図である。

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【図4】図2の底面図である。

【図5】図2の切削工具の拡大した正面図である。

【図6】図5の平面図である。

【図7】図5のC部を拡大した切刃によって切削加工を行っている状態を示す断面図である。

【図8】第1の実施形態に対して他の例の切刃により切削加工を行っている状態を示す断面図である。

【図9】第1の実施形態に対してさらに他の例の切刃によって切削加工を行っている状態を示す断面図である。

【図10】第1の実施形態に対する比較例を示す、図7に相当する断面図である。

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【図11】第1の実施形態の切刃によってシリンダボア内面に対して非加工部分を残す例を示す、図7に相当する断面図である。

【図12】粗面化加工したシリンダボア内面に溶射皮膜を形成するための溶射装置の概略を示す全体構成図である。

【図13】第2の実施形態に係わる鋳鉄製シリンダライナを一体成形したアルミニウム合金製シリンダブロックの断面図である。

【図14】(a)は、図13のシリンダライナの正面図、(b)は(a)の平面図である。

【図15】図13のシリンダブロックを鋳造成形するための鋳造用金型の分解斜視図である。

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【符号の説明】

【0046】

1, 101 シリンダブロック

3 シリンダボア部(円筒状部材)

5 シリンダボア内面(円筒状部材の表面)

7 切削工具

7a 切刃

19 ねじ状部分の山部

21 山部を破断して形成した破断面

23 ねじ状部分の谷部

23a 谷部の斜面

103 シリンダライナ(円筒状部材)

103a シリンダライナの外周面(円筒状部材の表面)

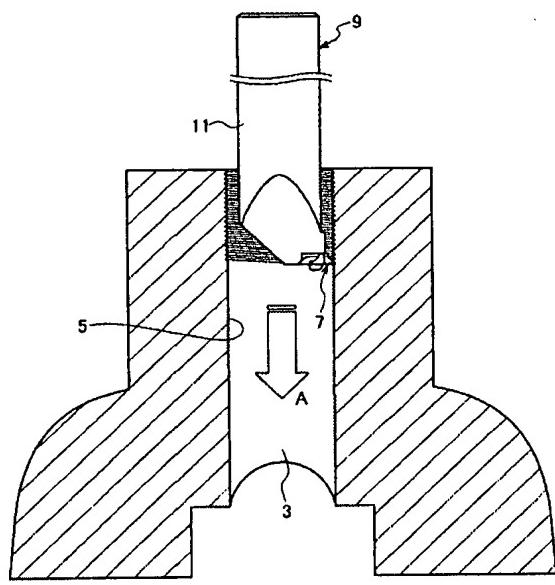
$\theta$  谷部の斜面相互がなす角度

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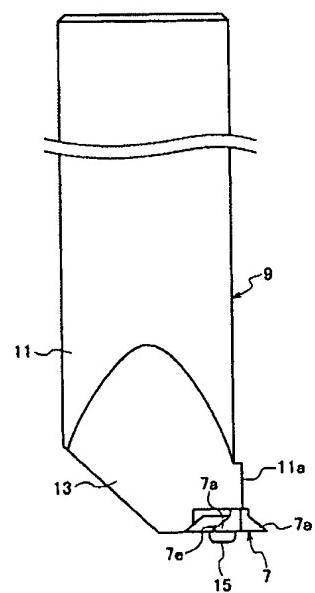
L 谷部の斜面相互がなす角度の中心線

M シリンダボア内面の法線

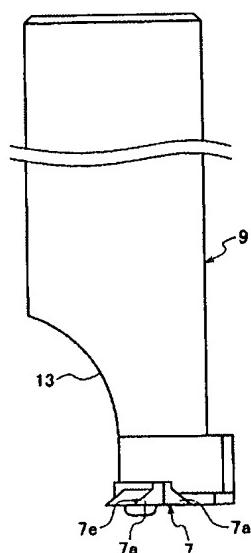
【図 1】



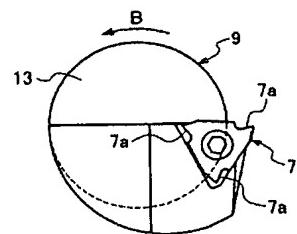
【図 2】



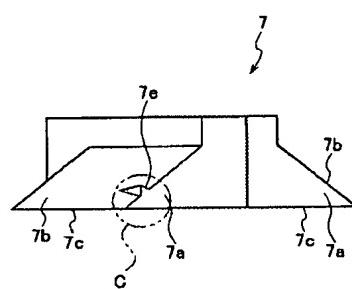
【図 3】



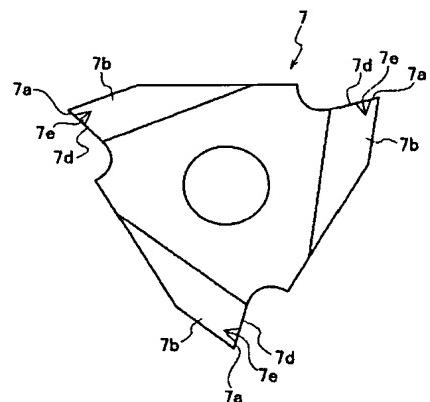
【図 4】



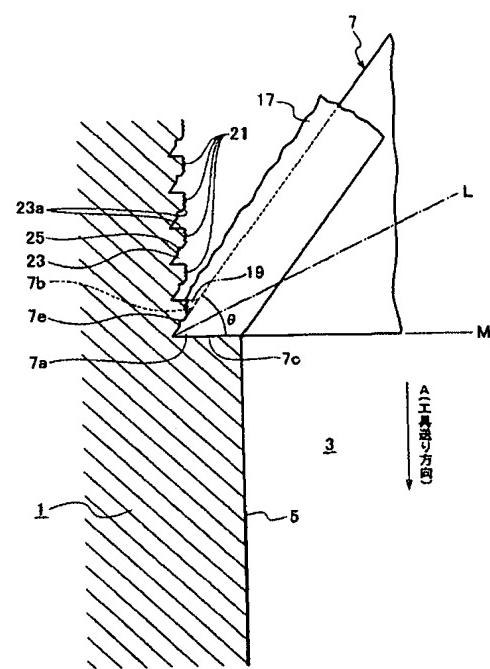
【図 5】



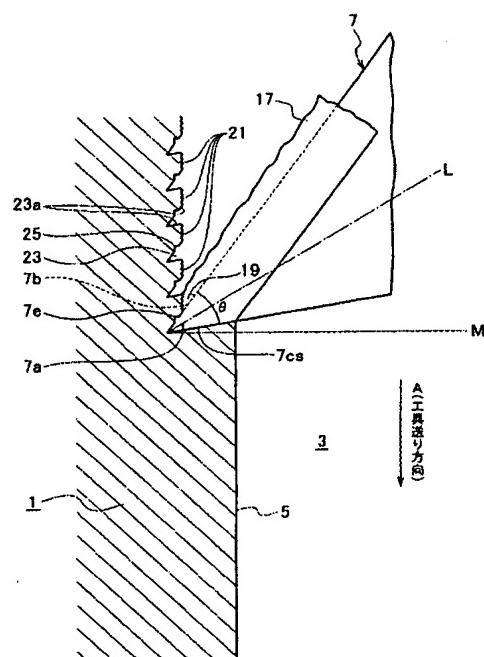
【図 6】



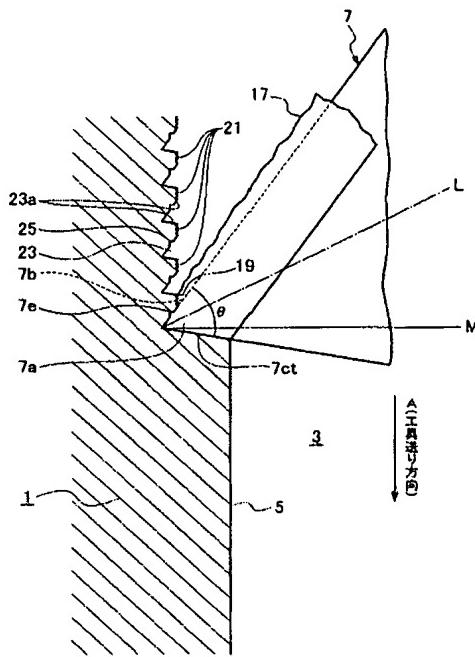
【図 7】



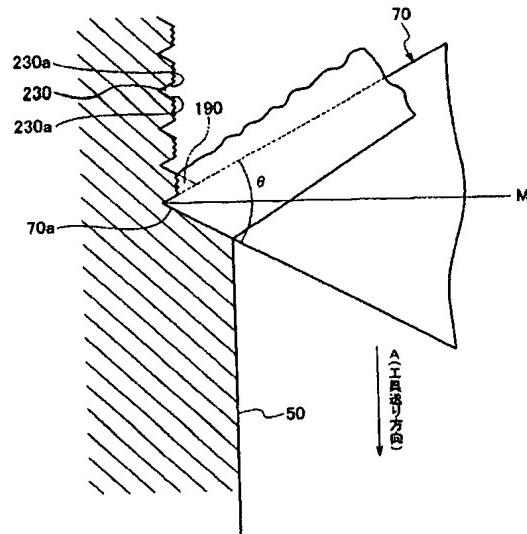
【図 8】



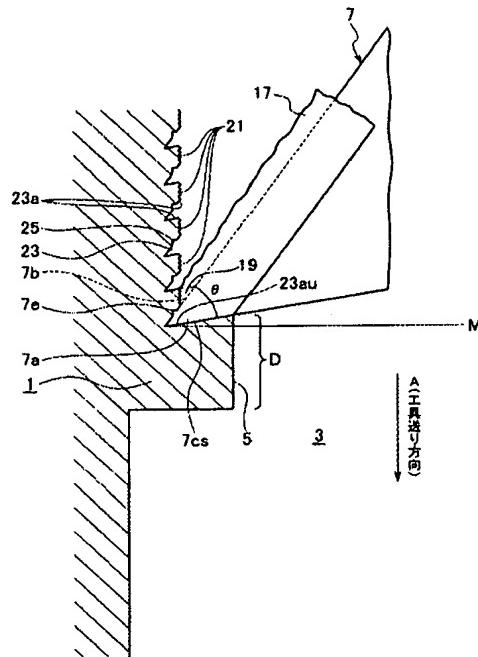
【図 9】



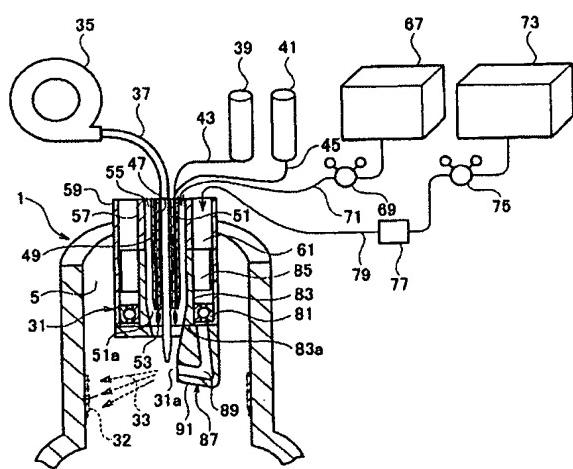
【図10】



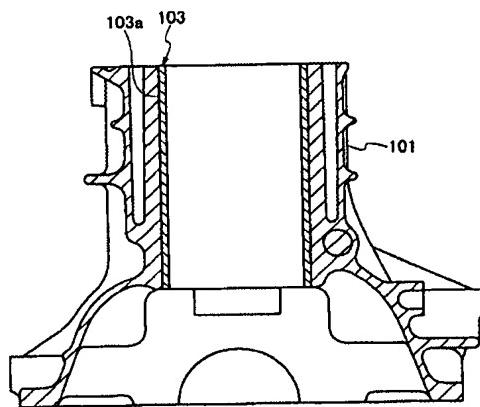
【図11】



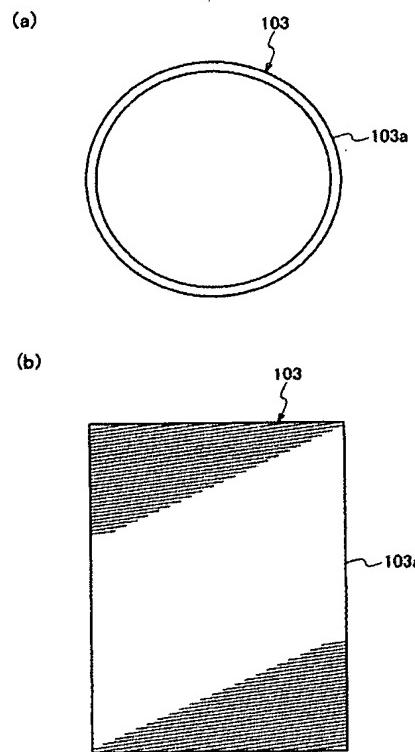
【図 1-2】



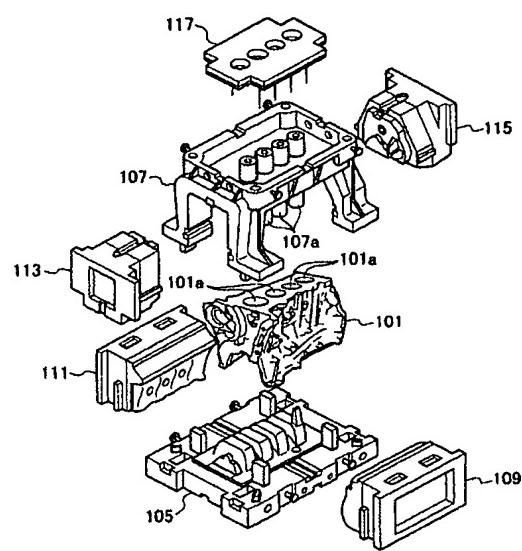
【四 13】



【図14】



【図15】



フロントページの続き

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